Budapest, and Lodz, was therefore smaller than in the other parts of the country.[1]

The proportion which pupils in secondary schools form among the Jewish school-children is a criterion of the financial circumstances of the Jews, and of their desire for a modern, non-Jewish education. They formed in—

Prussia . . .	60-5 per cent.
Budapest . .	4=9-2
Berlin . . .	48-6
Hungary . . .	43-3
Czechoslovakia . .	29-3
Roumania , .	23-8
Lodz . . .	18-5
Poland . . .	1 2 - 7

The percentage in Berlin was smaller than in Prussia, because the Berlin Jewish community maintains excellent elementary schools, attended by a large number of children. In Prussia, in 1931, of 17,000 Jews in secondary schools only 12 per cent attended Jewish schools, which were all private. In 1933, the German Government issued an order dealing with overcrowding of secondary schools and Universities and forbidding for the future the admission of Jews to them, while the percentage of those already attending them was to be reduced to 1*5 per cent of all students, or where this seemed impracticable for the time being, to 5 per cent. At the same time all scholarships granted to Jewish pupils were stopped, which has prevented many who were poor from continuing their studies,

(b) *Jews among the Teachers*

The Jews are under-represented on the teaching stafis of elementary and secondary schools. In Prussia, in 1921, only 0-3 per cent of the teachers in elementary schools (including

[1] In Prussia, in 1932, the percentage of Jews in secondary schools for boys was 3-1, for girls 5-1. The percentage was highest in Berlin (8-0 and 104), and lowest in Sehleswig-Holstein (0-4 and 0-8).